

struggle to find their way home and rebuild their lives amid so much uncertainty.

Today more than 3.5 million Afghan citizens are refugees in Pakistan and Iran, having been displaced by decades of civil war and conflict. Since the overthrow of the Taliban, thousands have continued to flee Afghanistan, including ethnic Pashtuns escaping persecution in the North. Many have been subjected to physical violence, harassment, extortion, and arbitrary detention because of their undocumented status.

Unfortunately, many also now live under the threat of repatriation to Afghanistan against their will. In clear violation of international legal norms, authorities in Pakistan and Iran have forcibly returned some Afghans and have stated a desire to begin a large scale repatriation effort of Afghan refugees, despite the clear dangers many of them would face in Afghanistan.

Like most observers, I believe that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, is well-prepared for a massive repatriation of refugees to Afghanistan this spring and also to assist large numbers of internally displaced Afghans return to their farms and homes. That said, it is imperative that UNHCR and other U.N. agencies, donors, and the international security force work closely together to make the repatriation program as successful as possible.

According to UNHCR, each day, more and more Afghans come forward to participate in the voluntary return programs. Since the start of the joint Afghan Government and UNHCR assisted return program on March 1, more than 200,000 Afghans have repatriated from Pakistan. However, these efforts have been and likely will continue to be hampered by a number of factors. The peaceful transition to normalcy requires a certain set of conditions for success. The main factors influencing the number of Afghan refugees and displaced who return home are security, economic opportunity, and economic ties in countries of asylum.

As our G.I.'s in Afghanistan know all too well, many areas in Afghanistan are still very dangerous. Military operations will undoubtedly continue in southeastern Afghanistan and elsewhere. In other areas, renewed strife among bandits, warlords and the government are likely to continue to break out. Accordingly, security is perhaps the greatest challenge for the young Afghan nation, as well as for those charged with the task of relief and repatriation.

While these fears make return to Afghanistan a daunting prospect, Afghan refugees are also experiencing increasingly hostile treatment in Iran and Pakistan and pressure to leave. Mistreatment at the hands of Pakistani or Iranian law enforcement authorities and violence in refugee camps are just some of the problems Afghan refugees face on a daily basis.

Refugees interviewed by Human Rights Watch in Pakistan described the human toll caused by that government's treatment of the refugee population: With borders closed, most refugees had to resort to dangerous and unofficial routes into Pakistan. Refugees were beaten at unofficial checkpoints when they could not afford to pay extortionate bribes. At official crossing points, families were beaten back, or languished in squalor without food, water or latrines, hoping to be let in. Once inside Pakistan, refugees were subjected to harassment and detention, while others endured beatings by Pakistani police when lining up for food in camps.

According to Human Rights Watch, Iran also has been an egregious offender of international humanitarian law. Its border closure policies run directly contrary to international standards, most fundamentally because they interfere with the right to seek asylum. By closing its borders, conducting systematic and large scale push-backs, and by insisting on the establishment of camps for displaced persons inside Afghanistan, the Government of Iran has violated its obligations under numerous international conventions.

Today, I join with human rights and refugee organizations to strongly urge the governments of Pakistan and Iran to identify those refugees who continue to be in need of protection, to provide them with documentation and legal status, and to end persistent abuses of the rights of refugees in both countries. The governments of Pakistan and Iran as well as UNHCR must ensure that Afghan refugees have access to full and objective information about conditions inside Afghanistan before deciding whether or not to return. Moreover, refugees should not be forced to return prematurely because of insecurity or lack of assistance in neighboring countries.

Economic opportunity also will determine whether or not refugees and internally displaced persons, IDPs, return to their homes or villages. Jobs and economic opportunities for Afghans wishing to return home are sparse. In addition, many long-term Afghan refugees are earning a livelihood in their countries of asylum and their willingness to return home has not yet been determined. Despite these uncertainties, most refugees surveyed want to go home.

A successful return program also will require long-term economic development assistance to help returnees and their communities become economically self-sufficient. Many of the returnees will be going back to the poorest, drought-impacted, and strife-ridden areas of Afghanistan. Longer-term development aid should be factored into the services available for returnees and their communities from the outset to help ensure that they become economically self-sufficient and self-sustaining.

I will continue to call on the United States and other donor governments to

provide adequate funding to the Afghan Interim Authority's Ministry for the Return of Refugees, and for the voluntary return of refugees under conditions of safety and with full respect for their human rights. The key to success in any repatriation is voluntariness. Iran and Pakistan must respect this mandate.

While the governments of Pakistan, Iran, and others have consistently allowed Afghan refugees to remain in those countries despite the enormous economic and social costs this involves, and Pakistan must be commended for its extraordinary efforts in the campaign against terrorism over the last 6 months, Iran and Pakistan should not now turn their backs on these vulnerable people. They must fully cooperate with the UNHCR in providing protection to Afghan refugees. They must allow open access to refugees by nongovernmental organizations and international agencies offering humanitarian assistance. They must also immediately cease any forcible return of Afghan refugees and take action to end their harassment, detention, and other mistreatment.

To address these concerns, a significant refugee repatriation agreement was signed last week in Geneva by the governments of Iran, Afghanistan and the UNHCR. I am confident that the Tripartite Agreement, which lays down the main legal and operational framework for the voluntary return of Afghan refugees in Iran, will address many of these concerns.

I ask that the Senate show unanimous support for Afghanistan in its time of greatest need. This resolution highlights the uncertain and dangerous situation faced by Afghan refugees and calls upon the President to urge countries in the region to abide by well-established norms of international refugee and humanitarian law. A vote for this resolution is a vote for the millions of displaced Afghans, and a test case of our willingness to secure Afghanistan's peace.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3085. Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. MILLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2989 proposed by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. CORZINE) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3086. Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself and Mr. HUTCHINSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3087. Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr.

DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3088. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. CONRAD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3089. Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3090. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3091. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3092. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3093. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. CLINTON) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3094. Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3095. Mr. CONRAD (for himself and Mr. DORGAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3096. Mr. ROCKEFELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3097. Mr. DAYTON (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. FEINGOLD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3098. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. KENNEDY) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3099. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. KERRY (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU)) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3100. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. WELLSTONE) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3101. Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. CONRAD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3102. Mr. BINGAMAN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

SA 3103. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3104. Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, to establish the Commission on Voting Rights and Procedures to study and

make recommendations regarding election technology, voting, and election administration, to establish a grant program under which the Office of Justice Programs and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice shall provide assistance to States and localities in improving election technology and the administration of Federal elections, to require States to meet uniform and nondiscriminatory election technology and administration requirements for the 2004 Federal elections, and for other purposes.

SA 3105. Mr. DODD (for Mr. WYDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 3106. Mr. DODD (for Mr. ROCKEFELLER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 3107. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. HATCH) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 3108. Mrs. CLINTON proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 3109. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. NICKLES) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 3110. Mr. DODD (for Mr. LEVIN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 3111. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 3112. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

SA 3113. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. THOMAS) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 565, supra.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 3085.** Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. MILLER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2989 proposed by Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. CORZINE) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike the text of amendment no. 2989 and in lieu thereof at the end of the bill, add the following:

#### "SEC. . AMENDMENTS TO COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT.

"(a) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, within 45 days of the date of enactment of this Act, shall conduct a study and report to the Congress recommendations, if any, for legislative changes in the regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act of those commodities described in section 1a(14) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1a)." The report shall be transmitted to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Members of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs and the Senate Committee on Agriculture Nutrition and Forestry.

**SA 3086.** Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself and Mr. HUTCHINSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize

funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title V, add the following:

#### SEC. 5 . DECOMMISSIONING PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The Secretary shall establish a decommissioning pilot program to decommission and decontaminate the sodium-cooled fast breeder experimental test-site reactor located in northwest Arkansas in accordance with the decommissioning report dated August 31, 1998, issued by the Department of Energy.

(b) **FUNDING.**—Of funds made available to the Department of Energy for fiscal year 2003, \$16,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the decommissioning pilot program under subsection (a)

**SA 3087.** Mr. DORGAN (for himself, and Mr. MURKOWSKI) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal year 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 11, strike lines 9 through 14, and insert the following:

"(1) identifying the area with the greatest energy resource potential, and assessing future supply availability and demand requirements.

"(2) planning, coordinating, and siting additional energy infrastructure, including generating facilities, electric transmission facilities, pipelines, refineries, and distributed generation facilities to maximize the efficiency of energy resources and infrastructure and meet regional needs with the minimum adverse impacts on the environment."

**SA 3088.** Mr. BINGAMAN (for Mr. CONRAD) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 64, on line 7, strike "resource" and insert "resource, together with an identification of any barriers to providing adequate transmission for remote sources of renewable energy resources to current and emerging markets, recommendations for removing or addressing such barriers, and ways to provide access to the grid that do not unfairly disadvantage renewable or other energy producers."

**SA 3089.** Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning with line 5 on page 564, strike through line 4 on page 568.